

# THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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No. 80.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.  
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of punctuality should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders punctuality indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that five dollars, a year, New-York money, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

MARYLAND.—We have forbore to notice the result of the election in the state of Maryland, not because we received the intelligence with indifference, but because we wished to speak of it, at a time when our mind was unoccupied by oppressing reflections on other subjects.

Maryland had long struggled with Jacobinism; with Jacobinism of the worst—the very worst kind—the most cruel and bloody Jacobinism; and the city of Baltimore was another revolutionary Paris in miniature. The liberty of the press had been interdicted by the mob; and the decent and reputable part of the society held their tangible property, all but the soil itself, at the mercy of a motley group of enraged and fanatical drunkards, collected from the four winds of heaven.

Mr. Hanson's press was manly, firm and bold. Resting itself on facts which were indisputable, and pouring forth arguments which were irresistible,

ble, the miscreants of Jacobinism looked in vain to the law to aid their revenge. They gave out publicly that the office of the Federal Republican should be demolished; named their night, and fearlessly set the civil authority at defiance—and well they might—for that authority was created by themselves, and was in perpetual terror of its masters, if not instigated, by the same sanguinary fury.

In this extremity Mr. HANSON gathered a few friends around him; among the rest, those revolutionary worthies, Lee and Langan. The mob assembled by hundreds and thousands. The little band resisted a whole night—and during this whole night, the civil authority was motionless! But when morning arrived, and the impotence of the mob was manifest, the mayor offered his protection! he would protect them, if they would consent to be immured in a prison, in the common jail! They consented; and the innocent—the defenders of the press—were locked up from the cruel cowardly mob!

Then it was—during the awful suspense of this awful day, that the Baltimore Whig, a paper then edited, unless my memory very much deceives me, by Baptist Irvine, the present editor of the Columbian, the champion of pure, just and independent Republicanism, and equal rights—then it was that this "Whig" paper made the following publication. I am sure, I am almost literally correct, for it struck me with a horror, which I shall never forget. Speaking of the successful resistance of the heroes of the press, the Whig said,

"SO HELP ME GOD, as I think the people ought to have put every man of them to DEATH."

And accordingly, when night came, they, who, although they numbered thousands, could not force a private dwelling, defended by a few daring and gallant men, experienced no difficulty, in entering the prison of the City, altho' defended by the whole Civil authority! Be that fact remembered to the eternal infamy of the miscreants, who composed the civil authority!

The scenes which now ensued I shall not describe. The wounded victims piled upon one another after being horridly mangled, and as these cannibal fiends believed, dead, have suffered enough—We shall not open their wounds anew.—Let the ghost of Langan rest in peace! But we shall never forget the gallant, the noble stand, which the intrepid HANSON made in favor of liberty and his country. But for him, but for the well timed and heroic resistance he made, the gaunt and hungry, the bloody and devouring spectre of jacobinism had stalked unopposed through Maryland, and perhaps the union; and the liberty of the press would have been exercised under and according to the directions of the most licentious and worthless part of the community. The conduct of HANSON is not entitled merely to admiration: Every friend to law and liberty in the United States owes him eternal GRATITUDE!

To him and his deceased kinsman, John Hanson Thomas, does Maryland owe her emancipation from the reign of democratic fury, her deliverance from the fiends of jacobinism and murder.

From that hour, the hitherto deluded people of



Maryland have been relieved from that dreadful fascination, which rapine and cruelty and murder had dignified with the name of "REPUBLICANISM."

From that hour, has Hanson been the *vital spirit* of the federalism of Maryland. From that hour, has his name been identified with whatever is brave, honourable and patriotic! From that hour he has lived, to live for ever in the hearts of his countrymen!

Four years after the Baltimore mob and murder, is Maryland completely emancipated. The senate, which continues in office *five years*, is to be chosen by the electors who have recently been chosen by the people. The whole number of these is *forty*. And *twenty-eight* of them are federalists! more than two to one. What a regeneration!

This event alone will make a difference of at least thirty per cent in the value of real property at Baltimore!

It is disgraceful to federalism—but we must nevertheless make the remark—The paper in which Mr. Hanson is concerned, in Baltimore, is obliged to solicit aid from federal merchants—to ask them to give it some little portion of that support, which they now give to blockheads or democrats! The heroism of Hanson and the talents of Allen obliged to ask for support!

"We never begged support" said John Lang once, by way of twitting the *Courier*. We felt, we felt deeply, what the sick Lyon must feel, when he receives the heel of the full fed *Jack ass*.

COMMUNICATED.

#### WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

*Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in New Castle, (Del.) to his sister in this city, dated Sept. 10, 1816.*

"On Sunday morning last, at about eleven o'clock, we were surprised by a most singular appearance of four circles on and about the sun's disk, each having perfect all the colours of the rainbow. One of them (the most brilliant) crossed the sun's centre—two each cut the centre of the first, and the fourth was connected and at some distance from the sun. Some of us are superstitious and frightened, and none of us can give a conjecture as to what has produced them."

The writer does not state at what time they disappeared. Any person having observed this strange phenomenon, and who feels himself competent, would no doubt gratify the public by giving some account of the real or probable cause of its appearance.

Capt. Eaton, from Fort Royal, (Mart.) reports that while at Martinique, a French ship arrived from Havre bound to Guadaloupe, but did not proceed on her way in consequence of the plague being in that island.—The last advices received at Martinique stated that it had raged to such a degree that half the inhabitants were swept off—no business was transacted. The French frigate *Normande* arrived at Fort Royal 20th August from the Saints, and was to sail in one or two days for France. The French troops were daily expected at Martinique, to take possession of the Island, and the British preparing to leave. [Bost. Daily Adv.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

**FRESHET.**—For the last twenty years there has not been a Freshet equal to the one now in the Schuylkill—The great quantity of rain which has fallen lately, has swollen the river to a very great degree—The water rushes down the river with amazing rapidity, sweeping every thing in its way—the water still rises. It is expected that it will be at its height by to-morrow morning—A wood shallop has been carried about one hundred yards from high water mark.

*From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.*

Last Sunday, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. an extraordinary Phenomenon was noticed in this city. The Sun was surrounded with a circle, or *halo*, of the usual diameter, but uncommonly bright and well defined; being tinged, especially in its upper, or *western* part, with prismatic colors. Another circle, apparently of twice the diameter of the *primitive halo*, extended westwardly, and passed through the Sun. This *secondary halo* was *white* through its whole circumference; at the same time, a portion of a rainbow, of perhaps twenty degrees, appeared in the north-east at about forty degrees above the horizon. While we are certain that these appearances were the result of the *reflection* and *refraction* of light, yet I cannot conceive of any hypothesis by which we can account for them.—These *halos* have been considered as the precursors of tempest; and the *legitimate northeaster*, which has been blowing for two days, is a proof of it. It would gratify the writer of this, if he could know the extent of country in which this phenomenon was seen, and particularly if a rational solution of it should be given.—*Newton* has satisfactory accounted for the *ordinary rainbow*—but this *compound halo* is, as far as I know, yet wholly unaccounted for by any writer Z.

*From the Virginia Patriot.*

CALCULATIONS of various kinds have frequently been made relative to the national debt of G. Britain. Perhaps it would not be useless to make similar calculations relative to our own debt. The loss of revenue and commerce during 6 years of Mr. Madison's administration, and real injury to the country, by embargo, war, &c. though much higher, we will consider only one hundred million dollars and the debt occasioned by the war another hundred million.

If the whole two millions were in one dollar notes they would cover about *one thousand five hundred square miles*.

If the whole were in dollars and placed in a line, they would extend about *three thousand miles*. If in cents, about 250 thousand: about ten times round the globe: they would about reach to the moon and once round it.

Paid in copper the debt could fill about *six-*



teen million soldiers knapsacks 40 pounds each. Four yards distant from each other they would reach once round the globe, and from here to Jerusalem in addition.

It would load about twenty six thousand carts, 500lbs. each in silver.

To count the cents, at the rate of one hundred per minute, a person, counting twelve hours per day, would not need above seven hundred and sixty two years.

Milton represents our first parent foreseeing the evils of his introduction of sin, imagining his posterity exclaiming in their distresses; "for this we may thank Adam." Our posterity, at the approach of the taxgatherer, will long exclaim—"For this we may thank Madison."

Curst be the hand, whosoever be that hand,  
That darts death's uncathed arrows, through  
the land;

Let men and angels curse it, and abhor,  
That signs the bloody act for needless war.  
Be that arm shrivelled to the shoulder's  
stump;

And live its owner's name in infamy's  
hoarse trump.

*Extract from Cumberland's Memoirs.*

"Hear the crude opinions that are let loose upon society in our table conversations; mark the wild and wandering arguments that are launched at random, without ever hitting the mark they should be levelled at; what does all this noise and nonsense prove, but that the talker has indeed acquired the fluency of words, but never known the exercise of thought, or attended to the developement of a single proposition? Tell him that he ought to hear what may be said on the other side of the question—he agrees to it, and either begs leave to wind up with a few words more, which he winds and wire-draws without end; or, having paused to hear, hears with impatience a very little, foreknows every thing you had further to say, cuts short your argument and bolts in upon you with—an answer to that argument?—No; with a continuation of his own gabble; and, having stifled you with the torrent of his trash, places your contempt to the credit of his own capacity, and foolishly conceives he talks with reason, because he has not patience to attend to any reasoning but his own.

"There are also others, whose vivacity of imagination having never felt the trammels of a syllogism, is for ever flying off into digression and display—

*Quo teneam nodo mutantem Protea formas?*

"To attempt at hedging in these cuckows is but lost labour. These gentlemen are very entertaining, as long as novelties with no meaning can entertain you; they have a great variety of opinions, which if you oppose, they do not defend, and if you agree with, they desert. Their talk is like the wild notes of birds amongst which you shall distinguish some of pleasant tone, but out of which you compose no tune or harmony of song. These men would have set down Archimedes for a fool, when he danced for joy at the solution of a proposition, and mistaken Newton for a madman, when in the surplice, which he put on for chapel over night, he was found the next morn-

ing, in the same place and posture, fixed in profound meditation on his theory of the prismatic colours. So great is their distaste for demonstration, they think no truth is worth the waiting for; the mountain must come to them, they are not by half so complaisant as Mahomet. They are not easily reconciled to truisms, but have no particular objection to impossibilities. For argument they have no ear; it does not touch them; it fetters fancy, and dulls the edge of repartee. If by chance they find themselves in an untenable position, and wit is not at hand to help them out of it, they will take up with a pun, and ride home upon a horse laugh: if they can't keep their ground, they won't wait to be attacked and driven out of it. Whilst a reasoning man will be picking his way out of a dilemma, they, who never reason at all, jump over it, and land themselves at once upon new ground, where they take an imposing attitude, and escape pursuit. Whatever these men do, whether they talk, or write, or act, it is without deliberation, without consistency, without plan. Having no expanse of mind, they can comprehend only in part; they will promise an epic poem and produce an epigram. In short, they glitter, pass away, and are forgotten; their outset makes a show of mighty things; they stray out of their course into by-ways and obliquities; and, when out of sight of their contemporaries, are for ever lost to posterity." p. 81-84.

*From the Albany Daily Advertiser.*

STAUNTON CONVENTION.

The convention which was lately held at Staunton, in Virginia, met on the 19th of August, and adjourned on the 24th. They were regularly organized, according to the forms of legislative bodies, and proceeded in their deliberations with a strict regard to decorum, so far as their journal discloses their transactions.—They seemed to be but of one opinion on the necessity of a reform in their system of representation. A large majority voted to request the legislature to call a Convention, to alter and amend the defects in the Constitution. A small minority, containing the names of only six members, protested against going so great a length in reformation as the majority wished. "Reform in the representation," and a provision in the Constitution against the imposition of taxes in undue proportions on different parts of the State, the minority were willing to agree to—nay, they were very anxious for such a result. But "to commit the whole constitution, with its consecrated principles" to untried hands, "they considered as a dangerous measure. The majority, however, agreed on resolutions going greater lengths, and passed a memorial to the legislature for that purpose.

We presume the "consecrated principles" of the constitution will save it from the hands of the reformers, even of the class to which the minority belong. The old aristocracy understand the advantages of the Borough system too well to part with it. When the mother of the King of Israel asked her son to bestow on his aspiring brother Abishag the Shunammite, the wise monarch, who saw the



object and tendency of the request, instantly replied—"ask for Adonijah the kingdom also." The statesmen of the "Old Dominion" knew full well in what peculiar circumstances their great strength lies, and they are much better pleased with playing off the arts of Delilah upon the sleeping Sampsons of the other States, than at a proposal to *suffer their seven locks to be shaved off while their eyes are wide open.*

We think the reformers have asked rather too much at first, and would have done better to have contented themselves with the plan which the minority were disposed to adopt. Still, they began at the right end, and by conducting their affairs with great moderation and decorum, shewed no disposition to introduce disorder, or anarchy. The spirit seems to have taken pretty strong hold of the majority of the State, and it is generally difficult to check such a spirit after it has once begun to operate. *Diligentia vincit omnia.*—Patience and perseverance almost always succeed—especially when accompanied by skill and prudence. We wish success to the Reformers, on many accounts. They have strong claims to be heard, and to be gratified. The Chiefs of the State, by means of an aristocratic organization, have been able not only to monopolize a complete controul over its own concerns, but have also contrived, by the same aid, to manage and controul all the affairs of the union—making them completely subservient to their spirit of ambition, aggrandizement and usurpation.

#### MR. AND MRS. JOHN PREVOST.

A MATRIMONIAL DUET.

AIR—"Evelyn's Bower."

*He.*—When we first were man and wife,  
And you swore to love for life,  
We were quoted as a model: we were quite a  
Yes, we *tele-a-tete* were seen, [show;  
Like king William and his queen,  
What a jewel of a wife was *Mrs. John Prevost!*

*She.*—Aye! then I clove to thee, man,  
Like Baucis and Philemon:  
Now, if I go to Brighton, you're a Bath, I know;  
Like the pair who tell the weather,  
We are never out together;  
One at home, and t'other gadding, *Mr. John Prevost.*

*He.*—If a lion's to be seen,  
Old Blucher, Mr. Kean,  
You order out the carriage, and away you go;  
With that gossip, Mrs. Jones,  
How you rattle o'er the stones:  
You've no mercy on the horses, *Mrs. John Prevost.*

*She.*—With Madeira, Port, and Sherry,  
When you make what you call merry,  
And sit in sober sadness, are you sober? No!  
With that horrid Major Rock,  
It is always twelve o'clock.  
Are you tumble up to coffee, *Mr. John Prevost.*

*Both.*—Our Vicar, Dr. Jervis,  
When he read the marriage service,  
United us for better and for worse—heigh ho!  
That the worse may turn to better,  
Since we cannot break our fetter,  
Let us say no more about it { *Mr. } John Prevost!  
  *Mrs. }*  
  *London Paper.**

The mode of encouraging emigration in Ireland.  
*From the Dublin Evening Post.*

In the last article we published on emigration to America, we sufficiently explained ourselves as to the description of emigrants who would find ample employment there. We shall now put negatively, the kind of people whom we recommend to starve at home, in case they are thrown out of bread.

In the first place then, all idlers had better stay at home.

To all fortune-hunters of all descriptions, whether looking for a wife or speculating in the funds, we recommend the same advice.

America cannot afford to support an idler—she has no sinecures or pensions to bestow—no political adventurer can hope to succeed in that country. There is no parliamentary trade carrying on there.

But it is to the working man—the artisan—the mechanic—the labourer—that we would wish particularly to apply ourselves.

*Ye Stone Cutters of Ireland*—ye men of the chissel and mallet, be silent, and attend to the following advertisement. It is taken from a New-York Journal, called, by the way of its title, *The Columbian*. It is dated about the middle of May.

"To Stone Cutters.

"Wanted immediately, in the City of New-York, forty journeymen stone-cutters, to whom liberal wages will be given, at the rate of one dollar and eighty-seven cents per day, comprising ten hours, by the subscribers—

John Myer,	Aaron Sargeant,
John Collard,	Norris & Kain,
Thomas Chisholm,	James Douglass,
Francis Cochran,	John Daw,
Peter Devoe,	Crichton & McCloud,
Christie & Moore,	John Crichton,
Robert Pitearthly,	Robert Tate,
Blake & Labagh,	

Observe, ye choppers of limestone, that one dollar eighty-seven cents, make nearly ten shillings of his Britannic Majesty's coin; ten shillings per diem for ten hours per day. This is pretty well, the eighty-seven cents would enable a man to visit the boxes of a play-house in America.

Yet the American Stone Cutters are by no means satisfied with their ten shillings. Inordinate unconscionable dogs; they have turned out—for what? Only guess, you men of Erin—why, verily, for seventeen shillings British, in Irish money eighteen shillings and five pence, per day, by this hand.

It is not necessary to extend this view. We shall only observe, that bread is in New-York not two pence per pound; in Dublin it is three pence.

The speculatist may starve, the poor gentleman may hang himself, if he go to look for a fortune in America; but, beyond a doubt, beyond the possibility of a cavil or a question, the mechanic, the labourer, when he touches the shores of the Republic, steps into comparative paradise.



BEAUVIS, July 8. *A singular family.*—A remarkable transaction, and of which there exists no example, has just occurred in the commune of Choisy, arrondissement of Clermont. A brother and two sisters united by similarity of habits, lived in a solitary house, surrounded by a considerable piece of ground which they cultivated in common. They were of a respectable family, and their parents had given them a good education. One of the sisters had lived for some time in Paris, where she had acquired such a taste for the *toilette* as to eclipse the richest farmers' wives of her neighborhood. On returning, however, to live under the paternal roof, she speedily renounced her elegant dress, and clothed herself in the same garments as her brother and sister. The brother wore neither stockings nor breeches, and was usually dressed in a long tunic of coarse cloth, fastened round the waist by a belt of straw. In winter he added to this habiliment some skins of animals. The costume of the sisters was much the same, except that instead of straw they used pieces of cord for their girdles. Internally their house exhibited the appearance of the most extreme wretchedness; there was neither bed, table, nor chair, nor any article of furniture whatever. The only things to be seen were a large wooden crucifix and an old pail filled with muddy water, which served them for drink. They slept together on the floor, and in cold weather laid their heads so close to the embers in the fire-place, that the linen which served to cover them in lieu of night caps was frequently burnt. In the month of December the brother died, and as the entrance to the house was generally interdicted, it was long before his decease was known. The collector of the taxes, however, now finding when he called, only the two sisters, began to entertain some suspicions, which he communicated to the Mayor of the Commune, who on his part transmitted the information to the superior authorities. Accordingly, on the 24th of June, M. Havey, the substitute of the King's attorney, visited the commune. On asking one of the women what was become of her brother, she coolly replied, pointing to a corner of the apartment—*he is there*. Some straw, which covered the place pointed out, being carefully removed, there appeared the dead body of a man in a state of putrefaction, and which had been lying in the same spot for about 8 months. The two sisters declared that their brother died of old age and hunger, and that they lay down every night close to his corpse, in the hope, by prayer and fasting, to obtain from heaven his resurrection, which they confidently expected. The result of the investigation showed that the two sisters tenderly loved their brother, and that it was as much from a desire of not separating from him, as from the hope of seeing him

come alive, that they had so long preserved the dead body, without dreading the danger which might have been the consequence of such a proceeding. Besides the superstitions practiced by these strange beings, they had the most singular habits and notions; for example they laid it down as a principle that whatever God sent them ought to be preserved with care. On that account they kept numerous generations of dogs, pigs, bullocks, asses, &c. because they believed they would offend heaven if they killed one of these animals. Their garden exhibited the effects of the same system; all the young shoots of trees were preserved, and also every thing produced by seed. These facts are authenticated by regular examinations, and it was necessary they should have been thus proved before credit could be given to the existence of so extraordinary a family so near us and in a civilized country.—*French Paper.*

NAPLES, June 3.—Much activity prevails in our dockyards and arsenal. The funds for roads and other public services have been applied for the July quarter to armaments. It appears that our Court does not wish to be a mere spectator of the events which are about to occur in Africa. We are assured that the ship *City of Naples*, and two frigates, have fallen in with a squadron of pirates, and entirely defeated them. It is also stated, that several vessels have landed some of the unfortunate men who have escaped from the massacres at Algiers and Bona in the Gulph of Monfredonia. A Barbary corsair has been sunk off Barletta.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

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The Daily Advertiser (edited by Mr. Dwight) states, among other facts, that the federal party are not actuated by selfishness and ambition, and—Solomon Southwick, whose powers of ratiocination are only equalled by his modesty, makes a most Herculean effort to refute the above assertion of Mr. Dwight, by putting the following sharp questions—"If the federalists have no selfish ends in view, why do they labour to get into office? If they have no ambition, why employ so many writers to persuade the people to clothe them with the honours of government?"—Such silly questions should be passed by unnoticed if we were not conscious that a great many silly people read his paper, who take it for granted that a bold question is unanswerable. We, therefore, beg leave to inform this modern Solomon, why we wish federalists to rule.—It is, that they may save the country from the misrule of Jacobins, and by their patriotic, wise, unambitious, and disinterested efforts, save the country from existing confusion and impending ruin; and restore it to the prosperous and happy state in which they left it. The federalist wish to govern for their country's good. There are offices and they must be filled, and a candidate *ought to labour* to get into office, and his party ought zealously to assist him. If the good of the country requires a change of rulers,



they ought to support as many presses as possible to effect that change—that would be patriotism, not selfishness. We do not deny that there are men among the federal party who are ambitious—some want offices because they are poor and some because they are fond of honours; but the number of such men is evidently small in comparison to the democrats of that sort. We do not pretend to possess hearts perfectly upright, or heads perfectly infallible, but we most seriously, conscientiously, and confidently claim a preference to the Jacobinic party, with respect to both those qualifications. Even admit that the federal administration has been guilty of a few weak and wicked measures, will any person, but a blind Jacobin, deny that the democrats have been guilty of measures more wicked and more weak? certainly not! We pretend most confidently to more good qualifications than the democrats, but we do not and never did pretend to perfection. The most immaculate societies among mankind, whether christian, moral, or political, have their hypocrites, and their weak and wicked members. The holiest church does not pretend to be absolutely exempt from such members. Our Saviour had twelve chosen disciples; and in that small number, were found two such men. I should be pleased to see both parties acknowledge *all their errors*, that we might compare them and see which were most numerous. As to *wise and virtuous measures*, the federalists are acknowledged to surpass the democrats, because the democrats have abandoned their own and adopted federal measures. The grand measures which constituted the distinction between the parties, are now adopted by the democrats—Gales acknowledges the fact—no Jacobin editor can deny it.

Another very cute question of Solomon the post master, is the following—"If it be true that the rights of the country were betrayed (by the treaty) why was this continent illuminated by OUR simultaneous blaze of joy, at the news of peace." A most magnitudinous and formidable question truly! I would ask Solomon why a fox rejoices at his escape from a trap even though he looses his tail in it? I answer, for the very same reason that this continent rejoiced at its escape from the danger of the war. The democrats, candidly and unreservedly proclaimed that our independence was in imminent danger; they acknowledged that there was great danger of our being conquered and enslaved; the continent was in utter consternation, and it is strange that we all rejoiced at our unexpected escape from total ruin, with no more loss than the fisheries, and with no more than the relinquishment of the claims, which the war was declared to enforce? What wonder that the democrats rejoiced, when they found that they had not lost their offices? Though vast and substantial national interests were destroyed, we rejoiced because *all was not lost*. If while travelling a road a large tree should fall upon Solomon, and break only his arm, would he not rejoice that it did not break his head? If I were assailed by a band of highway robbers and they should deprive me of my purse, would I not rejoice that they did not deprive me of my life? Certainly I should, and this is precisely the species of joy which we all felt, and really ought to have felt when we discovered that we had escaped out of the lions den (by the aid of God,) into which an imbecile and unrighteous administration had cast us. Such are the silly and

impudent questions which Southwick is continually proposing for our solution! No! he does not propose them for solution—He hopes that their insignificance and absurdity will secure them from animadversion, and that among the ignorant and prejudiced they will be swallowed as unanswerable, irrefutable. It requires the reasoning of a Newton and the eloquence of a Cicero, to convince a prejudiced man of his errors, but a fool can strengthen and confirm them by assertions, no matter how absurd, by reasoning, no matter how fallacious—"Trifles light as air, are, to the prejudiced, confirmations strong as holy writ."

A small boat, with four men, was upset, on Saturday night, nearly opposite to Kipp's Bay, and two of the men (Henry Hill and a Mr. Frederick, both of this city) were drowned.

*Latest from Naples.*—Captain Smith, of the ship William and Henry, arrived at Boston, in 31 days from Naples, informs that the United States ships Washington, Erie, and Java arrived at that port about the middle of July, and were released from quarantine on the 25th. The remainder of the squadron was daily expected. The Washington 74 reached Naples in 6 days from Gibraltar. It was the prevailing opinion at Naples, that our Minister, Mr. Pinckney, would eventually succeed in the object of his mission, so far at least, as to obtain a promise of remuneration for the American property sequestered by MURAT. Two of the vessels sequestered by his government are now in the service of the present government.

Capt. Smith also states that Mr. Gibbs, the American consul at Palermo, in consequence of embarrassed circumstances, committed the atrocious and awful crime of suicide on the 17th of July. It was reported that he had failed for half a million sterling.

*From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.*

#### NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
September 12th, 1816.

The proposition made by this department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the first day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the said first day of Oct. 1816. But in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, passed on the 20th day of April, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the U. States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which



are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

And all Collectors and receivers of public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes accordingly.

The Collectors of the customs, and of the direct tax and internal duties, are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power. And the printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*A new Administration Mode of encouraging Manufactures.*

We understand, and from authority that leaves no room to doubt the fact, that the commissioner of the public buildings at Washington, has ordered forty thousand dollars, at least of the people's money (exclusive of freight, commissions, &c.) to be shipped to foreign countries for the purchase of copper and glass for the President's House, the Capitol, &c. Copper is made in any quantity and size in the city of Baltimore, and glass, superior to any other quality, is made in the city of Washington. Yet, in the face of these facts, the commissioner of the public buildings has ordered the above-mentioned sum to be sent to a foreign country to obtain that which can be had at his own door. The commissioner has stated, that he will not suffer the public to be imposed upon by home manufacturers. Undoubtedly, our administration are the friends of our own manufactures. Yes—yes—yes—they have said so themselves.—*Fed. Rep.*

*From the Baltimore American.*

The following article we have thought worthy of a place in the American—The contrivance seems to be an improvement on the balloon. It shows the ingenuity and industry of the contriver, and deserves the attention of the curious in a country famous for its mechanical genius.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately arrived in this city from Paris, to his friend in New York*

"Dear Sir—I am once more in your happy country, and hope you have likewise safely arrived in the bosom of your family. As I know the lively interest you take in my discovery, I think you will not be sorry to know how it goes on—had you remained some days longer in Paris, I could have shown you a Whale 15 feet long, swimming in the air!! and carrying in its mouth, to a distance of 100 paces, a wreath of flowers to my wife!—You should have seen it ascending and descending through the ætherial plain, or crossing it in

an horizontal or circular line, by the mere impulse of its own mechanism?—Henceforward, man may, at his will, hover in a calm day, over the surface of the earth, or, in tempestuous weather, rise to the middle region of the air, where reigns an eternal calm! It is useless to add, that when the wind is favourable, it may fly as quick as the wind itself, and at any distance from the ground!

"Such is till now the fruit I have gathered from 15 years meditation. I saw at first, that since man had found the means of making heavy bodies float in the air, it was only necessary to apply with intelligence to these bodies, a power to propel and direct them; I thought that the means till now invented to obtain that end, have been badly contrived and calculated; I imagined, that a body floating in the air could be compared to a fish, which being supported by the element in which it lives, wants but a feeble power to advance, very different in that from a bird, which being a thousand times heavier than air, has need of large wings and an horizontal tail to support itself. Starting from that principle, elated by the grandeur of such a discovery, by the glory it will reflect on its author, and still more, by the persuasion of the immense advantages which will result from it to the human species, I abandoned myself with enthusiasm to my ideas on the subject—In fine, after 13 years of reflection, and 2 years of labor, I made, on the 14th of January, 1815 at the Chateau de Bercy, an experiment, in the presence of my friend G—; with what violence did my heart throb when I touched the spring!—the animal starts, the animal flies!—

"From that time I have not ceased to work with ardor to reach perfection—now it rises without the necessity of throwing out any part of the ballast, and can descend without letting out any portion of the gas—flies with the facility and velocity of a bird—add to this, that if executed on a large scale, the mechanism would cost but a trifle, and be easier to manage than a small boat.

"I see from here a crowd of incredulous persons, smiling out of pity; but I will imitate Diogenes, who, when asked by the Persian ambassadors, how he would prove the existence of motion, walked in their presence—I will make my ærial animal fly—If on the formidable element which encircles the globe, no danger can appal your intrepid countrymen, they will not, I presume, be afraid of trusting themselves to the one of which I am speaking to you.

"Do not laugh at my hobby horse, for I am convinced, that, like its predecessor Pegasus, it will one day carry man across the ætherial regions.

*Laudable Undertaking.*—It is with much pleasure we understand that a Turnpike, (in



continuation of the one from this place to Providence, R. I.) is contemplated from Providence to Stonington, in Con.: it will be almost a direct route to New-York, and by the aid of the steam boats, will facilitate the intercourse between Boston and New-York, in a surprising manner, as a person *leaving either place one morning, will arrive the next at Boston or New-York.* It is presumed when this Turnpike is finished, that most of the travelling will be on this route. We understand a gentleman is in town, soliciting aid for the above undertaking and that it has been liberally subscribed for at Providence. He has a plan of the whole Turnpike, which is lodged for inspection at Gen. Welles' office, together with the subscription paper. It will also add very much to the turnpike between here and Providence. The act granting this turnpike is very liberal, and there cannot be a doubt, when it gets into operation, that it will net as handsome a profit as any other in the U. States. It has our hearty wishes for its success.—*Bost. Gaz.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.

*Important to mechanics and inventors of useful arts.*—In the present year, Virginia, as well as the southern states generally have suffered severely by a long continued drought: and in no respect has a greater evil been felt, than in the want of corn meal. In many populous counties, the citizens have been compelled to stop their ploughs, and usual occupations on their farms, for the purpose of sending grain to mill at the distance of from 20 to 60 miles, and even then have experienced the most distressing delays and disappointments in getting their meal—many are compelled to beat their own corn and subsist on coarse hominy—not a hand mill to be had. Travellers of observation, and intelligent men dispersed over the southern states, concur in opinion, that not less than *two hundred thousand dollars* would readily be invested in hand and horse mills, provided they were made upon the proper models, and that the poorer as well as the more wealthy citizens would purchase them.

It is a well ascertained fact, that in Virginia very few farmers, off the main rivers, would be without a family mill. It is most earnestly suggested, that not a moment be lost in providing for a necessity so vitally distressing, and so often felt.

Hand-cast iron—hand-cornstone and horse mills are called for, from the cost of ten dollars to two thousand. Our water mills, on streams formerly very bold, cannot be relied on in the summer and autumn, as has been proved in Virginia by sad experience for several years past.

Undertakers who would engage to supply the demand in Virginia, upon advertising the different mills, the quantity and quality of meal each could grind in a given time, and

the terms, would meet with the most astonishing encouragement.

#### VIRGINIA PLANTER.

*From the Charleston City Gazette of Sept. 7*

**Health of the City.**—As many persons abroad are impressed with the idea that the city of Charleston, in the fall season, is very *unhealthy*, we cannot avoid noticing the subject. It might once have been the case. For several years past, however, we feel warranted in asserting, that no place of equal size in the world, has been more uniformly healthful than this city. For the week ending 17th September, 1815, there were only EIGHT deaths, four of which were of infantile diseases—four white and four black. For the week ending on the first inst. the deaths were NINE—ONE only of which was *white*! The population of Charleston is computed to be equal to about one-third the population of N. York. The deaths in New-York, for the week ending on the 24th of August, were SEVENTY—15 of which were of consumption. We recommend to those persons who make an annual journey to New-York in search of *health*, to draw a comparison between the salubrity of the two cities.

*From the Alexandria Herald of Friday,*

**A Swindler.**—A detection took place in this town on the 28th ult. in the evening, of Jos. Douglass Black, who had arrived here some time before, from Boston, for the purpose of commencing a very extensive business, proportioned to his capital, which was about 150,000 dollars in bills, besides a considerable quantity of gold coin. He had a pretty perfect knowledge of every department of mercantile business, and promised a supply of every article in that line. In this "extensive business," he a-Muse'd, a gentleman of this place who had some property and friends, with an *association*. During their intercourse, he deposited in his possession a *tin-box* soldered in all its joints, and elegantly papered, containing 1200 *guineas*, and bills to a considerable amount; upon which he occasionally got some advances to defray his expenses. Other bills were also forwarded by an established merchant of this place to his son in Europe, for the purpose of procuring goods by the fall arrivals; and the gentleman who was to be *concerned*, officiated with the merchant (who was his acquaintance and friend,) in getting them forwarded, and endorsed them to a considerable amount on account of the *company*—while Black was proceeding to make his preparatory arrangements, during which time he passed into good company with some *colat*, and bought of a gentleman where he lodged \$900 worth of bread, which he shipped for Philadelphia. He made several propositions for large purchases, to be paid with bills and sometimes



specie, which brought him into notice; and a description of his person being ascertained by a house here, they found him to be a man they had for some time had orders to arrest from their New-York correspondent, of whom he had purchased flour and taken French leave. A writ was forthwith procured and served for \$800, when he declared entire ignorance of the gentleman to whom the money was due. He immediately sent for his friend, who having full confidence in him, went his security. Upon his return home, however, his friends, from some suspicious circumstances, pressed him to examine the "ponderous box," which, after consultation was done in presence of respectable testimony. The first bill of exchange found therein, proved to be the *Alexandria Gazette*, of the 6th of August, and two other similar bills, dated the 7th and 9th; against which the security, protested, but sought an indemnity in the precious metals, which by some magic power had been converted into 14 pounds of well packed patent shot! The astonishment of the gentleman may be easily conceived. He lost no time in going for the marshal and delivering him up, and he was lodged in jail the same night. Information was sent to Philadelphia to stop the bread, and letters sent to Europe relative to the bills, which it is hoped will reach their destination in time to prevent loss or injury. The said Black escaped from prison on Wednesday night last. He is about 40 years of age, (to appearance) a native of Scotland, near 6 feet high, well made, dark complexion, with black hair and whiskers, and very white teeth—his appearance plain and neat, prepossessing in his manners, of some volubility in company, and possesses a fund of general information and is well calculated to impose on unsuspecting persons.

This escape is no more than might have been expected from the weak state of our jail, and the neglect, somewhere, of not procuring a guard or guards when it has been so often demonstrated that it is not adequate to the purpose of confinement. But we suppose, as usual, the "hue and cry" will be raised, after the objects of justice have been defeated. The escape of this man certainly calls for vigilance in his apprehension.

LONDON, JULY 19.—On the 11th of May, a youth 18 years of age, of the Greek nation died an heroic death at Constantinople. This youth, who lived at Curutschesene, on the channel of Constantinople, had at an unfortunate moment gone over to the Mahometan religion, but soon repented of this step, and returned into the pale of the old Greek Church. He was summoned before the Grand Vizier, who upbraided him with religious perjury. On his replying that he was born a Christian, and resolved so to die, he was conducted to the Istambol Effendi

(Judge of Constantinople,) to be again instructed by him in the Mahometan religion, but he declined being instructed, and even went so far as to advise the judge to turn christian himself; he was upon this beheaded on the 11th May.

Venice, July 15.—We have received accounts from Tangiers by a French vessel, that two ships had been fallen in with by the French squadron which had no person on board and that after visiting them, it was not possible to discover to what nation they belonged. Captain Louis Scarletti has made this declaration at the Consulate, in order that information may be given to the merchants.

We are arming a number of small vessels. Five brigs have been launched; two frigates and a ship of the line are on the stocks. Our navy will soon be able to furnish a fleet of considerable strength, if nothing occur to counteract the impulse which the Government appears to give to ship-building. The ship called the *City of Trieste*, has fortunately fallen in with several small vessels taken by the Albanian pirates, and has succeeded in making them give up their prizes. A part of the crews of these vessels have been lost. We are assured that a Turkish squadron has entered the Gulph of Ephesus, and is stationed there to protect the trade of countries allied with Persia, and to put an end to the piracies.

VIENNA, July 5.

On the 7th her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Constantinople, from Athens, on board an English merchantman, and landed at the hotel of the British Ambassador. The object of her visit and the time of her stay are not known.

July 3.—There are few examples of two families of Sovereigns united more numerous bonds of relationship, than the Kings of Austria and Naples. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies is uncle to the Emperor, both on the father and the mother's side, and at the same time his father-in-law. The first spouse of his Royal Highness the presumptive heir to the Crown of the Two Sicilies, who is the Emperor's brother-in-law, is going to become his son-in-law, by espousing the Archduchess Maria Clementine. (*Austrian Observer*, July 3)

Frankfort, July 13.—Continual rains, torrents the like of which we never have before seen, storms followed by hail, lay waste Upper Franconia. Whole villages are under water. The environs of Mannheim are inundated. The Rhine and the Neckar have risen 9 feet 6 inches above their medium height, and the hopes of a very fine harvest have been almost ruined. The loss in hay, corn, tobacco and pulse, is almost incalculable.

Darmstadt, July 12.—Yesterday a Hessian regiment entered Mentz; and at the same time a proclamation was published, in which



the Grand Duke announced, that in pursuance of a treaty concluded at Frankfort with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia he took possession of Mentz and its dependencies.

— QUEBEC, Sep. 7.

The Telegraph announces H. M. S. *Dee*, 6 square rigged merchantmen and a schooner at hand.

Sir Robert Hall and several other naval officers for the Lakes are on board the *Dee*. It is said that Sir Robert is to have the command of the Lakes.

It is a lamentable truth that a Canadian was found hanging this morning on a tree on the Beauport road. We hope it will not become common to our trees to bear such fruit.

— From the *Montreal Sun*, of Sept. 7.

We were this morning informed, by good authority, of the arrival last evening of a gentleman from the North West, bringing the intelligence of Fort William's having fallen into the hands of Lord Selkirk's party. William McGillivray, Esq. is said to be taken prisoner.

— UTICA, Sept. 10.

At the court of general sessions for this county, holden at Whitestown last week, the following persons were convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the state prison, the first 4, the others for 5 years each, viz. John Drake, John Riley, George Simmons, Elisha Puffer, and Van Rensselaer Arnold. Daniel Bump, concerned with Arnold, was also convicted, but judgment suspended until the next term.

*Desperate affray.*—On Tuesday night, or rather on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th July, a party of twelve dragoons, headed by Mr. Richard Hannan, Surveyor of Excise, accompanied by Messrs. Emerson and Harley, Excise officers, proceeded to the mountain of Gurrane Liagh, about four miles to the northwest of Inniskean, with the intention to seize on a large copper still, which they found at full work. Upwards of 1,000 gallons pot ale were destroyed, and the still was got on cars for the purpose of having it conveyed to the Custom-house. The workmen, who had previously sought to defend the premises when first attacked, now rushed upon the military in great numbers. The dragoons fired all their ammunition without effect; at one time the officers were surrounded by the mob, and it was said that they were required by the owners to declare upon oath from whom their information concerning the still was derived. Three of the dragoons were severely injured, being left by the assailants as they thought, nearly dead—the remainder of the party escaped, some with deep cuts and bruises, and more without their helmets, &c. The consequence was, that the seizure was ineffectual, as the country people succeeded in rescuing the still, and bearing it off in tumultuous triumph. We give the facts such as communicated to us by a person on the spot. Our correspondent adds, that on Wednesday (the day on which he wrote) the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy arrived in that part of the country, and proceeding immediately to the Parish Chapel of Cooldulriah, spoke at length

upon the subject—reprobated in the strongest terms the conduct of those engaged in such illegal and outrageous proceedings—pointed out the disastrous consequences likely to follow such conduct, and expressed a hope that none of his flock either assisted in or encouraged such a destructive traffic.—*Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, July 25.

#### LITERARY FUND.

Friday was held the twentieth anniversary of the Society for the support of a fund to relieve deserving Authors, or their widows and families, in distress. His R. H. the Duke of Kent presided, and a numerous and highly respectable company attended. A very interesting circumstance occurred with the evening's entertainment, which was, that a gentleman of the name of Newton, the late descendant of Sir Isaac Newton, left a considerable estate to the Society, because he thought that a literary Corporation should be the ultimate heir of the greatest of literary men.—The Duke of Kent, with much appropriate quickness, gave as a toast—"The first and the last of the Newtons," which was drank with enthusiastick approbation.

Report of deaths in the city of New-York, for the week ending on Saturday Sept. 14, 1816.

DISEASES.—Child bed, 2; Cholera Infantum, 1; Colic, 1; Consumption, 11; Convulsions, 1; Dropsy, 2; Dropsy in the head, 2; Dysentery 3; Erysipelas, 1; Fever, 1; Fever, typhus 3; Hives or Croup, 1; Debility, 2; Inflammation of the chest, 1; Mortification, 1; Peripneumony, 1; Pleurisy, 4; Still born, 2; Syphilis, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Teething, 2; Whooping cough, 2.—Total 46.

Of whom were of the age of 1 year and under, 9; between 1 and 2, 4; 2 and 5, 5; 5 and 10, 1; 10 and 20, 0; 20 and 30, 8; 30 and 40, 9; 40 and 50, 6; 50 and 60, 1; 60 and 70, 2; 70 and 80, 1; 80 and 90, 0; 90 and 100, 0.—Total 46.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

##### THE BATTLE OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

##### SCENE, Tammany hall.

*The Aurora appears on the east side of the room trying TO RISE.*

*Aurora.* No—I can't rise—I can't get up—"Surgo ut prosum"—it wont do—I shall never get up. If I could, I should give Madison, Monroe, and Binns, and all these new-fangled federal democrats a sound flagellation with the birchen rod of the *old school*.—But though I can't rise, I can scold them lying; for thank God I have not lost the use of my tongue.

##### Enter Democratic Press.

*Dem. Pr.*—It is a pity, madam, that you haven't lost it. And let me tell you, if you don't learn to curb it a little better, the ducking stool will inevitably be your portion.—You are always scolding, madam—always—you give the public servants no rest, day nor night—and nothing delights you so much, as



blabbing family secrets. How, in God's name can you expect to rise? I wouldn't give a fig for a person, who cant stick to his own family, whatever they do, right or wrong.

*Aurora.* Hold your tongue, sir—hold your tongue, you jacobinical demagogue—you sycophantic parasite. I tell you I have told lies enough already in favor of the family, but I'll do it no longer—I have done with them—done with them sir. My conscience (Dem. Press laughs—crying out "*Gramachree—Gramachree!*")—

*Aurora.* Why you insulting villain—do you suppose it impossible for a person to have any conscience after being so long confederated with such a gang, as you are—but I tell you sir—I have a conscience still—and my conscience forbids me to have any thing more to do with you. And therefore sir, I quit you—I quit you, I quit you for ever—yes sir, for ever!

*Dem. Pr.* Ah madam you are out there—not forever—you'll be after being back, one of these days, I'll warrant. When you find you can't get along, you'll be back again, just like the *Albany Register*; and then you won't come round us with your blarney, just like him, to be sure—We know you—madam—We know you!

*Aurora.* By the powers I would'nt come back, if you would make me post-master to-morrow. And I'll tell you the reason, Sir—you are no democrats—the devil burn me, but you are greater federalists than the federalists themselves. There's your bank Sir—what do you say that? A mammoth Bank—we have called it an outrageous, aristocratic unconstitutional piece of usurpation, for twenty years—and now you have saddled us with it. There never was such a piece of inconsistency, independence and villany. What say you to it, Sir?

*Dem. Pr.* I say it is a measure of the party, and therefore, I am determined to support it.

*Aurora.* Principles and not men Sir—I say I'll not be an inconsistent shameless unblushing traitor to my principles for all the parties in the world.

*Dem. Pr.* You are a poor miserable old scolding termagent.

*Aurora.* And your standing army, in time of peace—what say you to that, Sir?—Do you remember what you used to say about standing armies? do you remember it, Sir?

*Dem. Pr.* No—I don't remember a word of it—because I mean to forget it.

*Aurora.* By the powers but you shant forget it, while there's a rag of my tongue left—and then your taxes, Sir—your taxes—look at them—enough to break the backs of a nation of Elephants. What say you to the taxes, Sir?

*Dem. Pr.* I say nothing about them ma-

dam—nothing at all at all. Its none of my business now, my dear!

*Aurora.* But its my business Sir—and then, your big debt, what say you to that? is a big debt a big blessing?

*Dem. Pr.* Its a big blessing to them who receive the Interest of it.

*Aurora.* By the powers it is! They paid some of them *ninety*, some *eighty*, and some only seventy dollars, for a hundred dollars worth of stock, and now they receive interest upon the whole hundred! And then there's the tax upon whiskey—it makes my heart ache—"*Erin ma voornen, Erin go bragh!*"—what say to that, sir—the tax upon whiskey?

*Dem. Pr.* Whiskey, madam?—whiskey—by St. Patrick I say if they will swallow the whiskey they must swallow the tax with it!

*Aurora.* And this you call being faithful to old Ireland, do you? You're just as faithful to it, as you was to *O'Quigley*!—and then sir, your caucusses—by which you caucus and cheat the people out of their rights. O botheration to your caucusses!

*Dem. Pr.* Madam, the caucusses save the people a great deal of trouble; and therefore they like them, and I wish you to give yourself no trouble about them.

*Aurora.* And then your treaty of peace! Are you not ashamed of that, you spalpeen?

*Dem. Pr.* Now will you shut your own ugly mouth about that! It was an honorable treaty—a glorious treaty!

*Aurora.* Och Botheration! Was it honorable to leave the business of impressment, all in the dark?

*Dem. Pr.* Yes it was.

*Aurora.* And the doctrine of blockades? and the spoliations under the orders in council?

*Dem. Pr.* Yes it was.

*Aurora.* And to have our old boundaries surveyed anew, to see if the British could not pick a flaw in them by hook or by crook?

*Dem. Pr.* Yes it was.

*Aurora.* And to leave Moose Island in their possession until their commissioner, or one of the holy kings of the holy league shall order them to give it up again?

*Dem. Pr.* Yes it was. By the beard of St. Patrick, it was an honorable peace, a glorious treaty!

*Aurora.* And Canada was left untaken?

*Dem. Pr.* Yes.

*Aurora.* And the right of fishing in the British waters given up?

*Dem. Pr.* I say madam—it was a glorious peace, and an honorable Treaty.

*Aurora.* And you really think now, my honey, that we can easily do without Canada?

*Dem. Pr.* Yes I do. It isn't worth a fig to us.

*Aurora.* And that the business of impressment may be left where it was?



*Dem. Pr.* Yes I do.

*Aurora.* And the spoliations? and the blockades? and the orders in council?

*Dem. Pr.* Indeed but I do.

*Aurora.* And if you do, will have the kindness, you ugly hypocrite, just to tell me, how you can justify the Declaration of War? Can it be an honest thing to raise a big hullo about this and that and the other; and go to war, and spend money, and spill blood, and raise a big debt, and then say, we have made out mighty well because we have lost every single thing we were after, and Moose Island too?

*Dem. Pr.* I say again, madam hold your confounded tongue. You do nothing but scold, scold—nothing but scold.

*Aurora.* And you call that scolding do you? Och! but you are bothered Mr. Press. And I tell you what it is furthermore, your masters are just good for nothing at all. They provoke quarrels, without knowing how to fight. They set their betters by the ears, and run way themselves for the first pop. They are impudent without courage; and spend-thrifts without money. And since every body has found it out, I am determined to publish the secret.

*Dem. Pr.* You lie madam—from beginning to end; and if you don't hold your "hare footed tongue," I'll Press you to death.—You're a wicked Dalilah, and you wish to cut off the locks of our Sampson.

*Aurora.* Your Sampson. And who the devil is your Sampson?

*Dem. Pr.* What an ignoramus! Monroe to be sure!

*Aurora.* You think he is a great runner, I suppose! But he could not catch three hundred foxes for all that? It was easy enough to catch sixty-five Geese in the Capitol, after he had them penn'd up.

*Dem. Pr.* You're a gobbling Gander for saying that, and if I don't pull your nose—

*Aurora.* Help! help! murder! murder!

*Enter the "Advocate."*

[To be continued.]

#### COMMUNICATION.

We understand that the Flank Company of the 3d regiment N. Y. S. Artillery, commanded by captain SMITH, will fire for a SILVER GOBLET, this forenoon, at Williamburgh, presented to them by colonel HUNTER, of the 3d. regiment.

*From Mexico.*—A gentleman direct from the Kingdom of Mexico, and the province of Yucatan, informs us, that all the ports in both Kingdoms are shut against all foreign flags, by a royal order from the Spanish government. Their own vessels are also forbidden from going to any foreign port.

Campeachy was alone open, for want of sufficient force to enforce the order; but a new captain general was daily expected, with 1500 or 2000 troops, when the port would be shut at the point of the bayonet.

The royal army appears to be victorious almost every where; the patriots themselves almost despair.

In Campeachy, it was reported, there were 11 privateers belonging to the patriots, cruising in the Bay of Mexico; they had captured a number of Spanish vessels, the crews had been released, and arrived in Campeachy.—*Phil. Freeman's Jour.*

*From London papers received by the ship Galen, arrived at Boston, in 33 days from London.*

LONDON, Aug. 7.

*Price of Stocks this day at twelve o'clock.*—Reduced 63 1-2 58—Cons. 63 1-2 1-4—for acc. 63 3-8 1-2 4 per Cent. 79 3-8 1-2—5 per Cent. 93 1-2 5-8—Bonds 8s. 9s. prem. Bank Long Anns. 16 5-16ths 3-4—Exchequer Bills, 3s. 6s. prem.

We understand the Transport Board have not succeeded in obtaining ships, which they deem sea-worthy, for the transport of ordnance stores to Canada. Those tendered have been, in most instances, rejected as unfit for the service, and even the freight demanded for them was double what excellent ships could have been procured for a month ago.

At a late hour last night a Dutch mail arrived. By accounts from Lisle, inserted in the Brussels papers, it appears that the French are very active in increasing their army. Officers of all ranks who served under Bonaparte, but not marked as decided enemies of the Bourbons, are admitted into actual service, and in this way an increase of 100,000 men is expected to be effected in two months. The Russian Officers in France are assiduous in cultivating a good understanding with the people, and are getting into favour; on the other hand, it is insinuated that sinister means are employed to circulate sentiments unfavourable to the English.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The list of subscriptions to-day for the relief of the Manufacturing and Labouring poor exhibits a donation which we have considerable satisfaction in witnessing. We notice it because it is indeed remarkable, and suggests various reflections. The duke of Berri, a prince of the House of Bourbon, appears with a subscription for the support of the British people, to the amount of two hundred pounds, with an intimation to subscribe fifty pounds monthly till the spring. Again we say we are glad to see this instance of consideration on the part of, at least, one member of a family who have cost this country so much, and who so long and largely shared in its generous hospitality. One good turn deserves another. But, gracious heaven! to what a pitch of misery and degradation are the British people reduced, when we see them standing in need and thankfully receiving the alms of a Bourbon—becoming the paupers of a French prince!



Lord Arden too is announced for a hundred pounds. Lord Arden enjoys a sinecure which yields above *thirty thousand* pounds per annum. Do we not live in generous days?

The duke of Luxemburg, the new Minister of Paris, had arrived at the Brazils before the last accounts came away; and by the same mail we learn, that the Nassau, a Dutch 74, bound to Batavia, had put into Rio-Janeiro in distress. No fewer than 60 families were on board, having it in contemplation to settle in the colony.

A German paper says—"According to a pamphlet published in defence of the late French Minister of Finance, M. Louis, it seems that the allies, by a private engagement, received money, viz. 25,000,000 of francs, from France, in the year 1815."

We learn, that the master, mates, passengers, and crew, 17 in all, of the late brigantine the *Surprise*, of Glasgow, wrecked off the west coast of Barbary, and made captives by the Moors in December last, have been redeemed from slavery by the Ironmongers' Company! the ransom money was 5,000 dollars, exclusively of other expenses.

Extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Naples, dated July 15:—"By this days letters from Corfu, we have the disagreeable tidings that the plague has broken out in Cephalonia, and that 35 persons fell victims to it in three days."

It is a circumstance deserving of notice, that while there has been so much rain in the south of Europe, there has been a long series of dry weather in the north-east. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated July 10, says, "For these four weeks past we have had a continued drought. It is long since we have had in the north such an uninterrupted series of dry weather. At Riga and Dantzic public prayers were put up to implore rain."

Madame Catalini gave, on the 26th of July, her sixth and last concert at Berlin: it was for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the late war. This celebrated singer will pass through Leipsic, where she will give a concert on the 30th of July; thence she will go through Dresden and Prague to Vienna, and then to her native country.

It is said that orders have been issued at the War Office for disbanding the following regiments, viz. the 7th and 8th West India Regiments; 4th Royal Veteran Battalion; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Canadian, and Glengary Fencibles; the Brunswick Hussars; and Rolle's Regiment.

*Corn Exchange, Aug. 9.*—Very few arrivals since Monday; the Wheat in demand, and prices rather higher: inferior sorts support Mondays quotations.—Oats 1s lower and a considerable quantity on hand. In other articles no alteration.

By the last accounts from Madrid we learn that the King of Spain still continues at the watering place of Sacedan, accompanied by the Infante Don Antonia Pasqual. The Infante Don Carlos, who has been left as Regent in Madrid, has already begun to give signs of that inquisitorial and monastic spirit which has lately so much distinguished the annals of Spain; and the Inquisition, under such auspices, has again commenced the reign of terror. Senior Quiapo, late Bishop of Mechocan, in the kingdom of Mexico, and Minister of Justice for a few hours, has been arrested by the Holy Office, as it is supposed, because he used certain language in a pastoral letter, by no means favorable to the immunity of the Clergy, a subject of great delicacy in Spain. Some other arrests have also been performed, and among them Dr. Herrera, late Deputy in the Cortes for Estramadura.

King Ferdinand appears lately to have entertained a distrust of his guards, and has caused a column of Provincial Grenadiers to march up to Madrid, who had been reviewed in the Prador. His gards de corps are reduced to a very small number, and are by no means on such a footing as they were prior to the revolution of Aranjuez. On the day of St. Ferdinand, the king's tutelar Saint, upwards of 70 persons, condemned to the galleys and other punishments, received his Majesty's pardon.

Among the singular occurrences of the present day it is mentioned that the Emperor of Austria has fallen deeply in love with Madam Murat: This Lady has long been esteemed as extremely fascinating.

Lord Cochrane's trial, for breaking prison, is fixed for to-morrow week at Guilford.

#### *From the Port Folio for July 1816.*

#### OF THE ABORIGINES OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

In removing an artificial mound in Chllicothé in 1813, there was found in its bottom a piece of copper, encrusted with *crugo* half an inch thick; it consisted of thin plates of copper rolled up, enclosing each other. It was about three inches in length, and one fourth of an inch in thickness; the copper remarkably pure and fine; the *lamina*, or plates about 20 in number. They had been smelted and prepared in a workmanlike manner, and ingeniously folded up in a single piece. As this specimen of copper is justly ascribed to the aborigines, it enters into the controversy in regard to the Asiatic and European origin of the aborigines. It is a manifestly trifling thing to ascribe this copper to a Welsh colony of the eleventh century: but the difficulty is entirely removed by supposing it to have an Asiatic origin. Brass and copper were in use at a very early period in Asia, and may be traced as far back as *Tubal-cain*.—Brass not being found in nature, but made of



copper, affords a presumption that there were workmen in copper at that period. The copper lamina, found at Chillicothe, considered as a precious memorial, might have descended through several centuries, and might have once been in the hands of a people more refined than those aboriginal Asiatics to whom it is referred. It was a custom in heathen nations to bury with their chiefs, not only pieces of armour, but memorials which were preserved or worn by way of ornament.

In removing the same mound in Chillicothe, a beautiful piece of marble was taken up in 1814, and is now in the possession of a gentleman at Chillicothe. This marble piece was undoubtedly made and used for ornament, being perforated ingeniously with loop holes for fastening. It is apparent that these loop holes must have been executed by some instrument for boring, as the exactness appears to be inexplicable upon any other supposition. This marble piece is about five inches in length, flat on one side, and oval on the other, having an increasing width at the middle.—The ends are apparently cut and squared with some implement used for that purpose. The marble has a dark dun colour, but the veins of the stone are very distinct. We do not deny but that the present race of Indians have exercised a degree of skill equal to that which is exhibited by this piece of marble, but not in the use of those instruments which we have supposed to have been necessary in this case. It is likewise to be remarked, that these Indians are not in the practice of using this kind of ornament. Had marble of this description been more common in the western country, occupying a position nearer the surface of the earth, and not buried in mounds, we might have ascribed them to the present race of Indians, or their immediate predecessors. Humboldt says of the aboriginal Mexicans, that they were in the practice of accomplishing the most curious carvings with a *poor knife and upon a hard substance*; and between the *aboriginal Mexicans* and the *aborigines of the western country*, it may be remembered that we have not admitted any great distinction.

On the bank of Scioto river, just above Chillicothe, a very large limestone rock was broken down for lime. In the body of this rock, twelve or fifteen inches below the surface, three brass screws were found, a half an inch in length. One was in a state of preservation; the other two were marred by the injuries of time and accident. This it seems was a solid limestone rock, and not perforated to any depth. There are portions of limestone in the western country which are unquestionably of a secondary nature, and have formed or increased since the original creation. These screws however, laid upon a bare rock, would hardly obtain, by any process of nature, such a durable covering. We

are under the pleasing necessity of alleging, that these pieces of brass were by some means secured in the limestone rock, or that one rock had been placed upon another, enclosing the screws, and that the rocks had formed a natural union. Such an inseparable union of two rocks would require a length of time perhaps equal to that of the secondary formation of twelve or fifteen inches of limestone. We may therefore allow to these screws their proper antiquity, and ascribe the fact to the aborigines. Nothing can be more indicative of art and knowledge than the production of a regular and ingenious brass screw.

On the little Miami, about four miles above Waynesville, in the neighborhood of Mr. J. Vance, some moss and mud were removed to open a spring, and in doing this the workmen struck, to their astonishment upon a *regular stone wall*. The ground here might have become, in a great measure, alluvial in half a century; but the fact of there being such a wall, and its nature, indicate *great antiquity*, and the existence of a people differing materially, in regard to knowledge, from the present race of Indians. A regular stone wall has not, in any one instance, been attempted by the present race of Indians.

A Mr. Sinks had a well sunk in the village of Williamsburgh, on the east fork of the Little Miami, and in passing down, the workmen pierced through different strata of *clay, sand, gravel and stones* which had the appearance of having been prepared and used.—They then continued to the depth of thirty-five or forty feet to the extremity of a *regular stone pavement*, extending nearly across the diameter of the well, the stones of which bore evident impressions, of having been subject to labor. They were fitted to their places, and appeared to have been trodden by human feet. Two or three feet below this pavement they came to a popular log, and soon after a quantity of water, which rose so unexpectedly as to bury the workmen's tools.

In digging another well in the same village, at the depth of fifteen feet, the workmen struck upon a stump which had been cut, but it was so much injured by time, that the species of wood could not be discerned.

In a well dug in the same village, at the depth of twenty-six or thirty-six feet, the workmen came to a fire place, charcoal and firebrands carefully laid together and designed to be burnt or kindled.

Our diggings in some of these mounds have been followed by the discovery of *coals*, arranged in a particular manner, with layers of earth, so as to indicate the burning of a *sacrefice*, but without detaining the reader with any conjectures upon this point, we would offer an extract from Dr. Lowth, which seems to be the most probable account of this discovery.

"The burning of heaps of armour, gather-



ed from the field of battle, as an offering made to the god supposed to be the giver of victory, was a custom that prevailed among some heathen nations; and the Romans used it as an emblem of peace. A medal, struck by Vespasian, represented the goddess of Peace, with a lighted torch in one hand, setting fire to a heap of armour. There are notices of some such practice among the Israelites. See Josh. 11. 6. Nahum 2, 13. Psalm 46, 9, Ezek. 39, 8—10.

Those facts are not unimportant, and serve to designate some of the characteristic features of the aborigines.

A Mr. McKibbin, at the head of the east fork of Little Miami, thirty miles above Williamsburgh, wishing to obtain water in a place which had been the resort of a deer as a lick, selected a spot where he conceived he saw the best vein for water, commenced digging, and passed down about two and a half feet, when he came to some logs of wood, and breaking thro', fell into the water to his neck. Having regained his standing, he cautiously removed the timber, and found the cavity to be an old well, 3 or 4 feet in diameter. The walls of the well were smooth, and appeared to have been filled with beautiful clean sand and gravel to within four or five feet of the top, which had been covered with logs. Having removed the gravel and sand, he immersed a sycamore, and filled up the excavation around it, leaving three feet. The water is fine, impregnated with iron and fixed air.

In the same neighborhood there has been discovered another ancient well, three feet in diameter, walled up with stone. Either from design or accident it had been filled up with earth near the top. This well is yet to be opened and examined.

Mr. Burnit of Cincinnati, in digging a well on his lot, and within the wall of the old fort at Cincinnati, struck upon two stumps, a larger and a smaller one, at the depth of ninety-three feet below the surface. The largest was so injured by time that it was doubtful to what family it belonged. The smaller one was in a state of better preservation, and a sugar maple. Just before reaching the stump, the workmen passed through a layer of black mud, which was very offensive.—Lower down pigments of a fine blue color, were thrown up in detached pieces. This was twenty or thirty feet below the level of the first bottom.

Judge Symmes, in digging for water higher up the hill, and near the creek which washes the upper end of the town, came upon a stump at the depth of twenty feet.

In digging a well in Sunfish, Adams county, Ohio, a gentleman found an earthen pot, below the surface at a considerable depth.

Thirty miles above the mouth of Cumberland river, a great quantity of earthen ware

has been found; some of it well made. A pitcher was found, which was covered at the top, with a hole in front, and opposite the handle.

General Clark, of Louisville, saw earthen ware in various places, which had been glazed.

There is an elevated ground on Salt River, eight miles from Danville, Kentucky, where bits of earthen ware have been found. One bit I saw, which was evidently chequered or figured.

At the United States Saline, 12 miles from the Wabash, and 12 from the Ohio, an earthen image of a man was found, in 1807, by a major Taylor. Pots and several kettles, made of the same, were likewise found.

At Point Harmar, Marietta, Ohio a curious earthen pot has been taken out of the bank of the Ohio river, and is now in the possession of a gentleman at Marietta. This pot decreases to the end, from the bulge, like a funnel; but the end is not perforated and was probable fitted to be placed in some cavity for a fire.

The present race of Indians have not yet displayed any workmanship in earthen ware, and cannot lay claim to these things. The manufacture of earthen ware in every instance, indicates an advanced stage of civilization and improvement.\*

In digging the walls of the irregular fort at Parkersburgh, Wood Co. Virginia, a variety of earthen ware, of human bones, and animal bones, were discovered, constituting a part of the wall, and these appeared to have been promiscuously thrown together in every part of the wall where any digging had been performed: and what is remarkable, a small mound, situated at the right angle corner of the fort, yielded nothing curious to the hand of the digger, and appeared to have been constituted of bare earth.

There was taken up in the road near Circleville, a small fragment of a stone or red

\* "In the earlier periods of society," says a late writer on taste, "it seems reasonable to imagine, that all those arts which were directed only to ornament, or the production of beauty, should employ, in preference to all others, the admired form; and that the artists should attempt to give it every thing that constituted the fine arts of such an age, that conformity which was expressive of the quality most valued and most admired among them. It is found accordingly that this is the fact, and that the form which, in such periods universally characterizes the production of taste, is uniformity or regularity. In every form where we discover a total want of this quality, we are disposed to consider it the production of chance, or of some power which has operated without thought or intention. 'In all cases,' says Dr. Reid, 'regularity expresses design and art; for nothing regular was ever the work of chance.' In what manner this connexion is formed—whether it is derived from experience, or to be considered as an original principle of our nature, I do not inquire."



flint vessel. The manufacture was fine, and equal to any thing of modern date, in point of neatness and strength.

There was dug out from the central mound at Circleville, a fragment of some culinary vessel. It was evidently of cast iron, and showed the mark of the mould. It was covered on the lower side with the black, or smut, contracted over the fire. It was found among ashes and large pieces of charcoal.

A Mr. Neville, of Pickaway Co. in digging for water, met with blacksmith's cinders, six or eight feet below the surface of the plain.

In removing the walls at Circleville blacksmiths' cinders appeared.

Gen. G. Walton, in digging for saltwater on Long Lick creek, beach fork of Salt river, fell upon an ancient well, carried down a solid limestone rock twelve or fifteen feet; petrified buck's horn and earthen ware were found in the bottom.—Earthen ware pans, or dishes, which would have held three or four gallons, were found. Some were lying about the old well's mouth, and some with the dirt or ground thrown out.

In the county of Warren, on Miami, Ohio, within an ancient fort, a stone was discovered upwards of three feet in length and 15 inches in circumference, fixed perpendicularly in the earth; on the west side marked thus. S. I. and on the east with a figure resembling a half moon, carved in the stone, three inches in length.

Gen. Clarke, of Louisville, has in his possession a stone in the shape of an egg, about the size of a hen's egg, perforated longitudinally. It is flint and neatly polished.

On Highland creek was taken out of a mound an earthen pot, and a small stone image well polished. The image was 5 or 6 inches in length; the figure human, and supposed to be a saint. The stone is flint.

A small stone image was taken up on the Ohio at low water, 5 miles above Louisville. The stone has unequal sides of between 3 and 4 inches. The image is a man's head well executed. The image was originally made of a black substance, like wax, and attached to the stone in a very ingenious manner. It is evident that the artificer, in respect to the eyelid, designed to effect a shade, that great secret of the pencil.

At Circleville, there was taken from the central mound of the circle, a copper coin. It was dug up beneath the roots of a hickory growing on the mound, seven feet eight inches in circumference. A comparison of this coin with other ancient copper devices, particularly of Britain, is attended with no satisfaction. This comparison was instituted and carried on to a considerable extent.

On the farm of Mr. Edward Payne, near Lexington, were found two ancient coins. One was of gold, and sold at ten dollars; the other was of brass. Each had a head reversed, and each were inscribed with characters not understood, but said to resemble Hebrew. The date of the gold coin

was probably 1214, and the date of the brass piece 1000.

A few miles below Mr. Payne, a gold piece was found on the plantation of a Mr. Chambers, who says it was sold at Lexington, for thirteen dollars. This was inscribed with unknown characters. Mr. Chambers says, it was unlike any coin he had ever seen. He also says, that a small piece of copper was found on his farm at the same time. It was exactly square, well polished, and marked on two sides with 1064. He considered it a weight.

Mr. J. Blair, in removing the clay of the mound in Franklinton, found a copper weight of the aborigines. It weighed one pound and a half. In shape and size it resembled such a tin inkstand as is commonly used in counting rooms.

Sanders, a half Indian or white man, raised among the Shawanese, informed me that, in some of the ancient works, four feet under ground, a piece of sword was dug up, which had been a very strong blade.

In the month of a cavern opposite to, or not far from Hurricane, on the Ohio, north-west side, are engraved on the rock 25 feet high, the figures of several animals, as of the bear, and buffalo, and, what is most remarkable, of the lion and lioness. These figures are done in a masterly style. You enter the cavern first, through a small cavity nine feet wide and twelve feet high; then ascend a bench of a few feet, and enter an aperture of about the size of a door into a most spacious cavern.

About a quarter of a mile below St Louis, there is a distinguished impression in a rock of a man's foot. The gentleman who informed me of this, remarked, that the people in the neighbourhood will not allow that this was done by Europeans. Curious ear rings, are ascribed to the Mexicans, and were no doubt a common thing among the Aborigines.

At the place where Clarkesville was laid out, opposite Shippingport, there was a burying ground of 2 or 3 hundred yards. Numerous bones were found on Sandy Island, as evidences of a great battle which was fought there.

General Clarke of Louisville, says that about 40 years ago, there was discovered near Red Stone, Old Fort, and in an excavation made by a fallen tree, a human skeleton buried in a coffin of earthen ware.

*From a New-Brunswick paper.*

#### THE LAWYER REBUKED.

Trapp'd by a hog-reeve in some clover,  
Three pigs I feed you to recover.  
Before the court you calmly stand,  
With folio, brief, and Coke at hand;  
Electrified with England's glory,  
You ope the case with Duncan's story;  
Of Wellington's great prowess tell,  
With strictures of the Curfew bell.  
How through the ravag'd fields of France,  
Old Blucher shook his conquering lance,  
How valiant Nelson o'er the main  
Pursued the scattered pride of Spain,  
And Wellesley broke the tyrant's chain.  
All this, dear Sir, is vastly fine,  
And now, an't please you, to my swine